

HOUSING AUTHORITY
CITY OF
NEWARK

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

STATISTICAL DATA PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HOUSING

1968

Prepared by the Department of Research, Information and Statistics

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
57 SUSSEX AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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Introduction

For years, sociologists, political scientists, city planners and social critics have warned of the decay and stagnation gnawing at the core of America's cities. The dilapidation of the cities results in a tremendous waste of human, social, and physical resources. A major instrument for combating this waste in the Newark community is the Housing Authority of the City of Newark. The Authority is an agent of urban renewal, and in this capacity it has made major contributions not only in retarding the city's decay, but more important, in engendering its growth. It is responsible in part for the addition to the city's commercial community of such distinctive new structures as the Western Union Building, Autorama, expanded facilities of both the *Newark News* and the *Star Ledger* plants, the new Motor Club of America Building, and others. It has helped to increase the private housing market through the development of the Hallmark House, Colonnade Apartments, High Park Garden, and Academy Spires. It has aided the future of regional education by assisting in the expansion of the Newark facilities of Rutgers - The State University, Newark College of Engineering, the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, and the Essex County Community College.

While slum clearance, neighborhood rehabilitation, and the development and management of public housing are routine operations of the Newark Housing Authority, many other less known activities are also a part of its everyday functions. The construction of two thousand new units, especially designed for Newark's all-too-frequently ignored Senior Citizens, is evidence of sound public housing management. At the same time, it demonstrates the Authority's continuing commitment to the social as well as physical needs of all of Newark's citizens.

This report is the first in a series of descriptive and explanatory studies of the different facets of the Newark Housing Authority. The current one spotlights the varied operations of the Community Relations and Social Services Section.

Community Relations and Social Services (CRSS) is that division within the Housing Authority which confronts people in all their complex inter-relationships with family, community, social agency, and the Housing Authority itself. CRSS has the dual responsibility of working with the existing community agencies and of creating special projects to meet the needs of public housing tenants and residents of areas slated for urban renewal. The scope of CRSS encompasses referral to, and liaison with, governmental and private social agencies, and the creation and implementation of programs related to vocational training, educational advancement, emotional and physical welfare, social integration, and total environmental well-being. This section is part of a continuous dynamic process: its situation is fluid and quite changeable: distinctive occasions call for tailored, immediate responses. It breeches those invisible yet real boundaries which often keep some persons from participation in the life and the enjoyment of the rewards of our society of plenty. The description of CRSS mirrors the conditions as they exist at the time of this writing, and indicates the type of program CRSS concerns itself with. It is, however, by no means a definitive or final account.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES SECTION

The summer of 1967 might well be a watershed in the social history of Newark. Like other communities, both north and south, Newark had lulled itself into the belief that its urban problems were diminishing and that its poor and minority groups were relatively placated. There were those who counseled that things were indeed otherwise: VISTA workers from the War on Poverty, UCC community organizers, social workers from government and private agencies, and Community Service Workers from the Community Relations and Social Services Section could all sense that which psychologists characterize as "free-floating aggression" waiting for a focal point.

For two years preceding the events of July, 1967, CRSS had gradually evolved into a social agency of real significance. The section, as an arm of the Management Department, readied itself to institute a comprehensive program of social, educational, health, and community activities by remedying poor housekeeping habits, arbitrating intramural tenant disturbances, fostering Tenant Leagues, and sponsoring the Housing Employment Learning Program (HELP) and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

It is a sad fact of this tense age that in the spring and summer, governments, both local and distant, hurriedly set up various stop-gap activities in an attempt to channel the frustrations engendered by a succession of long cold winters of disinterest and neglect. CRSS sees as one of its major tasks the utilization of these temporizing measures in an effort to expand, incorporate, and implement their more beneficial aspects as part of an on-going program of concern. It is common knowledge that those with no stake in society's affluence have no stake in its preservation. Providing brief rudimentary work experience at a minimum wage level does little to inculcate marketable skills, and nothing to redress the environmentally-induced and reinforced inadequacies of education, family cohesion, political participation, and the utilization of community resources.

It is in response to this total challenge that CRSS has sought to utilize or, when necessary, to create the corollary resources required to shore-up and indeed make possible the more politically prestigious and statistically impressive work-training programs and Tenant League recruitment.

SUMMER PROGRAMS OF 1967

The appointment of John Garrett as coordinator of the Community Relations and Social Services Section in the summer of 1967 gave further impetus to the involvement and participation by the Newark Housing Authority in the improvement of the social conditions of the needy residents of the city. Following is a brief look at some of the summer programs with which CRSS was involved, and which it has attempted to salvage and enlarge upon in the many months since.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS: CRSS recruited residents of public housing who were eligible for a work-experience program. Central Management authorized work sites where these recruits received training, practical experience, guidance and counseling. By the end of the summer, 944 young persons had gained experience on work assignments provided by the Authority: the figure represents nearly fifty per cent of the total youth served by the entire city-wide Neighborhood Youth Corps Administration.

Youngsters between the ages of fourteen and twenty-two, with a maximum of twenty percent in the fourteen-fifteen age group, who were either in school or had dropped out, and whose families were within the government's poverty index, were eligible for enrollment in the Neighborhood Youth Corps (all youth from welfare-dependent families were automatically eligible). They were paid \$1.42 per hour for a thirty-two hour week; experience and on-the-job training was gained in the areas of Recreation Aide (685 enrollees), Office Assistant (27), Maintenance Worker (151), Homemaker Aides (20), Pre-School or Primary Grade Junior Aides (22), Girl Scout Aides (32), and Relocation Site Aides (7). Actual placement of enrollees was with various agencies utilizing the Authority as a base of operation for social activities and community service: PALCOP - 155, Mount Carmel Guild - 160, PAL BLOCK - 57, Board of Education Neighborhood Youth Corps - 54, United Community Corporation - 101, Friendly Neighborhood House - 9, Fuld Neighborhood House - 22, Stella Wright Boys Club - 13, PAL - 35, and the Neighborhood Youth Corps itself retained 338 young persons.

PALCOP: Police Athletic League Community Operated Playgrounds: founded by the United States Office of Economic Opportunity to encourage future employment in the local community as Recreational Leaders, this program represented a joint endeavor of PAL and CRSS. Trainees were selected from project residents through the cooperative efforts of Managers, Tenant Leagues and CRSS Director in accordance with the following prerequisites: one must have been between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, with no education beyond high school, not then employed, not then a student, have had the reading ability of a fifth grade level or above, no communicable disease, no pending arrests or sentences (flexible), one year's residence in Newark, and must have indicated "willingness to either pursue further training in area of recreational work, or to work in this field of employment if it is offered."

Training Systems International (TSI) provided instruction, both in the classroom and on the playgrounds, in the subjects of arts and crafts, music and drama, and in the setting up, coaching and playing of games. Enrollees were paid \$1.82 per hour for a maximum of thirty-two hours per week of training and work.

TSI had a staff of consultants which included: Robert Boyd, former player for the Los Angeles Rams, who had experience instructing youth in the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the Youth Organization of New Jersey; Reginald Pearman, a former U.S. Olympic Representative and a member of the Vice-President's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency, who had a background of working with the Peace Corps in Venezuela and with the New York School Board; Dr. Charles Slack, a psychologist and consultant to the United States Air Force and to the

New York Youth Board, who is best known for his development of the "Real Great Society," an organization of former New York gang leaders now "making it" in the mainstream of our society; Dr. Marianne Woods, educator and former Program Director for Recreation Activities at the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center for Women, who had extensive experience in the YMCA and Anti-Poverty Programs of Denver, Colorado; and Joseph Skidero, former player for the Philadelphia Eagles and the Washington Redskins, who, as Recreational Director for the Job Corps, developed programs to actively involve the disadvantaged in recreational training programs, and was responsible for the New York City program of Play-streets in 1966.

PAL-UCC BLOCK PROGRAM: The Police Athletic League and the United Community Corporation cooperated to jointly sponsor a recreation program. The purpose of the Block Program was to provide play facilities and supervise visits to educational and cultural points of interest for youngsters from "depressed areas." After consulting with the Authority, the program selected as its sites six public housing projects: Stella Wright Homes, Edward Scudder Homes, Franklin D. Roosevelt Homes, John W. Hyatt Court, Otto Kretchmer Homes, and Seth Boyden Court.

NEWARK CHURCHES VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAM: This program shares office space with the CRSS staff at Scudder Homes. Major activities of the summer included a Day Camp for which 130 children between the ages of six and thirteen registered, and an Evening Camp for older youth of the fourteen-to-seventeen age category. Arts, crafts, games, sports, singing, swimming, and trips to the Newark Museum, Library, and Airport involved the youngsters enrolled in the Day Camp, while the Evening Camp gradually shifted from an initial concentration on sports to a more serious program of group discussion and course work.

Tutoring began on a one-to-one basis, one hour per day, four days a week. The cooperation of the Morton Street Elementary School contributed to the success of this project, which has been one of the major items CRSS has sought to maintain and enlarge.

The civil disorders in July focused attention on the need in the riot area to provide food and the necessities of life to those families who could not obtain these urgent commodities. Volunteers collected and distributed food and clothing and also canvassed the area to determine needs and priorities. In cooperation with the Essex County Blood Bank, a Scudder Homes Blood Bank was instituted.

SAINT BRIDGET'S SUMMER RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: This service resulted from a meeting between representatives of Saint Bridget's Church, the Management Dept., and the tenants of Scudder Homes. In addition to such educational and recreational activities for the youngsters as basketball, baseball, volley ball, kickball, rope jumping, arts and crafts, movies, group singing, and trips to points of interest, the program initiated a full schedule of educational courses for adults, including consumer purchasing, banking, home care, English, and Spanish.

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA SUMMER PROGRAM: Designed for girls, seven through twelve years of age, this program functioned within five areas agreed upon between the Authority and the Girl Scout Committee as being "in satisfactory condition and in locations to serve the greatest number of girls." Each site served a maximum of sixty girls, with priority in enrollment given to registered Girl Scouts living in public housing or in urban renewal areas. Young ladies enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps received orientation and capable assistance in the supervisory aspect of the program.

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL SUMMER PROGRAM: Under the guidance of Father Nickas, a group of seminarians together with a complement of Neighborhood Youth Corps and PALCOP trainees involved themselves with the tenants of Baxter Terrace, ranging from youth to the elderly. They devoted a great deal of care to the senior citizens in the Golden Age Group. The value of attention and interest expended on some of these terribly lonely and too often forgotten persons cannot be over-emphasized. American society is imbued with a stringent Protestant Ethic: a man's contribution to society determines his value, and if he is neither trained nor equipped to make a meaningful contribution, or if he is beyond the arbitrarily established cut-off age for productivity, an alienation from the system results. In the young this alienation may either be expressed in non-productive withdrawal or in socially hostile behavior; in the elderly, however, this alienation is often turned inward against the self, the result of which is that such a person becomes withdrawn and lonely. Any attempt, therefore, either by this group, or socially oriented program such as the year-round activities of the CRSS staff, to return a positive self-image to those who feel passed by, is virtually impossible of precise sociometric analysis in view of the difficulty in measuring the psychic and emotional rewards of humane action.

The workers did not overlook the youth of Baxter Terrace. A recreational-educational program for grammar school children, a teen club, and a tutorial program tended the multiple needs of young persons in the housing project. An articulate and outspoken newspaper resulted from the teenagers' summer activities: The *Baxter Terrace Panther*.

SPECIAL SUMMER PROGRAM WALSH HOMES: According to the results of a sample census conducted by the Institute of Management and Labor Relations of Rutgers University for Newark's Office of Economic Development released in December, 1967, the Spanish-speaking population of Newark had tripled in number from 10,000 at the time of the 1960 Federal Census to an estimated 30,000. Even prior to the release of this information, within Archbishop Walsh Homes a program was initiated to teach conversational English to Spanish-speaking persons: two methods were employed, one for adults and another for youngsters.

Apart from the arbitrary social stigma which is often attached to "foreigners" speaking other languages or even speaking English with heavy accents, bilinguals who receive important educational and vocational instruction in their weaker, secondary, tongue have an additional obstacle in their path. A recent work on the subject, *Bilingualism in Primary Education* by John Macnamara, analyzes twenty-two studies of bilingual youngsters. In the majority of these studies, the bilingual child was inferior to a child monolingual in the language of instruction in the areas of verbal manipulation and of reasoning, although not so in the non-verbal area of arithmetic.

computation. Anyone who has studied a foreign language will easily recognize the difficulty of idiomatic usage and an adequate "grasp of language."

It is in an attempt to remedy this deficiency in verbal manipulation and problem-solving that CRSS has involved itself in such activities as language instruction and tutorial programs, not only in conjunction with this project or St. Patrick's summer program, but as one facet of a progressively unfolding community-oriented program.

THE ON-GOING PROGRAM

The above programs are representative of the many activities flourishing within the public housing facilities of Newark. The Community Relations and Social Services Section has encouraged and expanded many programs, as well as instituting others. At the end of summer, when the local and the higher levels of government lapse once again into other pursuits, CRSS sees as its function the maintenance of as many facilities and services as is possible with its limited staff. It is obvious that problems do not disappear with the coming of September; certainly not all the youths return to school, there are still those untrained to earn a decent livelihood, tenants continue to need to have their grievances voiced, the elderly require understanding and compassion the year 'round, and children know no season for their need of facilities and for attention. The winter of complacency and inactivity presages the summer of eruption; it has become a truism of psychotherapy that a deprived and neglected child will violate his parents' norms in order to gain attention, i.e. the child would rather be punished than ignored.

The attempt to provide comprehensive social services for tenants of public housing grew from three basic activities long encouraged by the Authority: Scouting programs for the youth, Tenant Associations for adults, and Golden Age Groups for the elderly.

SCOUTING

Scouting is an activity usually associated with the great outdoors, with small towns, and with middle-class suburbia. The Newark Housing Authority, and CRSS in particular, feels that the fellowship, character building and self-reliance which are by-products of Scouting, are highly desirable characteristics for urban youngsters as well. Therefore, in an attempt to relate the Scouting experience to the urban youth of public housing, the Authority utilizes both a Boy Scout and Girl Scout consultant who work in conjunction with CRSS. Functioning within the structure of the Authority and in liaison with the Robert Treat Council of Boy Scouts of America and the Greater Essex Council of the Girl Scouts of America, these consultants attempt to coordinate and improve the Scouting activities in Housing. Among the greatest boosters of Scouting are the public housing Managers, who find it immensely beneficial in the channeling of youthful energy, the instilling of good citizenship, the building of leadership and self-reliance, and the development of discipline and team effort.

Nationwide the average of eligible youth enrolled in Boy Scouting is 25%, whereas in the Robert Treat Council area the average is 19%, and in Newark the figure falls to 15%. In response to this, the Authority hosted a Conference on Scouting in Urban Centers in May, 1967. Additionally, in cooperation with Robert Treat Council, CRSS undertook a thorough follow through study on Boy Scouts and their families who were relocated because of urban renewal programs. They contacted youngsters before their relocation, explained to them the purpose of urban renewal and relocation, and made arrangements for the children to resume normal scouting activities in their new neighborhood. After the move, the interviewer returned to act as a link between the previous scouting and living environment and the new, unfamiliar one. This link serves a dual function: it eases transition from one home to another with a minimum of disruption, and it salvages a Scout in an urban area where there are too few of them already.

TENANT ASSOCIATIONS

One of the most traditional of all functions of CRSS, even when it had other names, has been to organize and utilize Tenant Associations. In a period of early formation this amounted to canvassing residents, building by building and floor by floor, to insure a respectable turnout for one big group session. After a series of such sessions, wherein the burden was on CRSS to prove its sincerity and effectiveness began the arduous task of organizing a viable Tenant Association which was not only to articulate grievances but cohesively put pressure upon selected targets to make effective changes in the status quo. Such targets include both the world outside the project and Association members within the project whose housekeeping or childrearing practices are considered disruptive.

Community Relations personnel find themselves in an awkward and vaguely-defined area on the one hand, they are an arm of Management and, therefore are immediately suspected by tenants as being spies of the landlord; on the other hand, CRSS, by organizing the tenants and helping to give them an effective unified voice, disturbs certain sectors of Management who conjure up nightmares of unreasonable demands and embarrassing demonstrations. The workers must sell themselves to both sides, and only then are they able to proceed with their official task of reducing tension between Management and tenants.

The limited staff and budget has forced Community Relations to concentrate on the largest housing projects. This is pragmatic in that where the largest number of people reside the largest number of problems will arise, and the sum of the individual problems will geometrically increase with the increase in population because of the very congestion of bodies. Therefore, CRSS organizers have devoted more of their attention to Tenant Leagues at Columbus, Hayes, Scudder, Stella Wright, and Walsh Homes. This is not to say the smaller projects are being ignored or denied an effective voice, plans call for both the functioning of a Tenant Association in each public housing project and for an Authority-wide super-council.

The Tenant Associations, in addition, facilitate three very important political processes:
1) they effect the socialization of residents, 2) they function as a collective ombudsman, and
3) they provide effective grass roots training for future political and social leaders.

SENIOR CITIZENS

As of 1967, there were 5,682 persons in elderly families in the Public Housing Projects of the Housing Authority of the City of Newark, over fifteen per cent of the total population. In addition, during that year began the construction of 2,000 new apartments for the elderly. The elderly, therefore, represent a sizeable population with special needs.

In evidence of sincere interest in the welfare of the elderly, Louis Danzig, Executive Director of the Agency, has testified before the Special Senate Committee on the Aging, and has in fact, played host to the commission at Friendly Neighborhood House in Edward Scudder Homes in July 1965. Contact has also been maintained with the National Council on Aging, the National Senior Citizens Commission and the New Jersey Division on the Aging.

In a special category are the neighborhood settlement houses within the public housing projects which conduct a full schedule of activities. Full Neighborhood House, located within the Reverend William Hayes Homes, offers the following agenda for senior citizens:

Monday

- Bible study
- Dressmaking and millinery
- Arts and crafts
- Bingo
- Surplus food certification

Tuesday

- Arts and crafts
- Dressmaking and millinery
- Surplus food
- Free lunch
- Choral singing

Wednesday

- Dressmaking and millinery
- Games and hobbies
- Bingo
- Surplus food

Thursday

- Arts and crafts
- Dressmaking and millinery
- Free lunch
- Choral singing

Friday

- Games and hobbies
- Bingo
- Current events

Likewise at Scudder Homes the activities devised for the elderly include leathercrafts, mens repair and tinkering workshop, sewing arts and crafts, chorus, movies, free lunch (once a week), daily games and activities, a problem clinic, group discussions, and a special health clinic. Senior citizens clubs or Golden Age Groups either already exist or are in the planning stage at every project within the city. Care is also being taken to orient the dwellers of the 2,000 new units, as they move into their new homes, to the advantages and companionship that these clubs offer.

Upon the foundations of these programs, the CRSS staff has constructed the framework for

a really viable and comprehensive social agency. Taking the three age groups of the preceding programs and adding the infants of the Baby-Keep-Well Stations, which are located in the projects, skeletal facilities now operate for everyone. By expanding, implementing, and providing services ancillary to those mentioned, a program of impressive possibilities takes shape.

VIP

At Hayes Homes, the CRSS staff is working on a pilot project which they hope to expand to other projects in the city. There, a group of high school seniors calling themselves the VIPs has been organized to supplement the limited attention devoted to them within the structure of the high school guidance system. After surveying the lack of knowledge prevalent among these youths, their families, and often their counselors and caseworkers, a primary objective chosen was the providing of information concerning bank loans, scholarships, social security benefits and welfare assistance to aid in the furtherance of these youngster's education.

The staff guided the direction of the club under the motto "I pledge to prepare myself so that when opportunities are presented, I will be ready." Recruitment was an arduous process whereby staff members contacted school guidance officials seeking the names of students residing in Hayes Homes. This usually resulted in a painstaking combing of the guidance departments' files. The staff then sent letters to those seniors and arranged interviews with them and with their families explaining the projected program and its value to their future. At regular meetings students discussed at length topics ranging from the necessity for good grooming to the correct procedure for applying to a college. Testing procedures were discussed and the necessity for and the uses made of tests were explained and selected tests administered. College admission requirements were discussed and aspiring students with records deficient for admittance to major universities were counseled about smaller schools with less rigid entrance prerequisites. Thus, information and individual counseling beyond the capacity of the overworked school guidance counselors was provided on an intimate basis by CRSS personnel. At the close of the school year, two staff members of CRSS were invited to the Senior Day Program and the Commencement Exercises, and were presented with yearbooks by the VIPs of Central High School.

An expansion of this program is anticipated, with the intent to duplicate and expand such a program at each public housing project when staff and an adequate budget is available.

PRE-SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

The Pre-School Council of Newark is an Ant. Poverty program which recognizes the fact that youngsters from low income and poverty-level families in urban centers are at a disadvantage at the time they enter school, and then progressively fall farther behind middle-class youngsters of their age group. These so-called "culturally-deprived" children may be from overcrowded homes, may lack personal attention, and are often deprived of creative recreation or denied a motivation toward learning because their parents are functionally illiterate. Not all children in these classrooms derive from quite such a bleak environment; some parents merely want a part-time baby-sitter, or hope to give their child a head start, or seek to instill cooperative socialization in

a youngster, others wish to have their children exposed to important individual attention or some of the advanced play methods prevalent in the classrooms.

The Newark Housing Authority has made a great effort to cooperate with the Pre-School Council. In the school year from September of 1960 to June of 1961, the Authority provided sites at ten different projects for use as classrooms by the Council, close to one thousand children from public housing were enrolled — nearly one third of the total enrollment of the city-wide program.

Pre-school is the first step in breaking the poverty cycle for the very young by preparing children for entry into the school system with a sense of confidence. This is accomplished by removing the stigma of social retardation which is dangerously self perpetuating. After the removal of this source of inferiority one of the major contributing factors to the premature termination of education — the sense of intellectual inadequacy and social discomfort — is thereby minimized. Pre School programs for the very young and Manpower Development and New Careers for the labor market potential are the most effective remedial weapons in the War on Poverty.

TENANT RELATIONS

The genesis of Tenant Relations is possibly best stated by Louis Danzig, Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Newark. In a paper delivered before the Fifty seventh Annual Conference of the New Jersey Welfare Council, "The Problem Family in Public Housing — The Newark Story," Mr. Danzig explained:

Troubled, troublesome, problem families, vandalism - juvenile delinquency - crime - infestation - fifth - high rise - low rise - block busters - relocation. These are words familiar to us all. They are words that have direct relation to the loss of "acceptance" of public housing in most of our cities.

The experience of the Newark Housing Authority is no different than that of many other Authorities throughout the country. The Authority realized that if a family was moved from a slum into a good house it would not immediately become immune to disease, crime, unemployment, marital discord, truancy and other anti social behavior.

We had no illusions about the fact that families living in slums were not a cross section of society but are the public housing market. Families with bright children and families with retarded children law-abiding citizens and citizens known to the police and other corrective agencies, families that made a terrific effort against odds to maintain a clean and orderly home and surroundings, and families that did not.

We had no illusion that play spaces and a recreation program would effect an immediate adjustment from the habits developed by children in years of playing in alleys and subject to anti-social influences.

The Authority realized that the oft-mentioned and believed axiom that slum dwel-

lers placed in decent housing by that fact, become different people with different behavior patterns, was not true.

When urban dwellers are relocated in public housing, there is no magic in a good home to suddenly alter behavior patterns resulting from generations of urban living, or to teach city ways to adults with lifelong habits formed by rural customs. Nor will it quickly create family stability against a heritage of family instability.

Between 1953 and 1958 public housing in Newark had a mushroom-like growth. The number of low-rent dwellings jumped from 3,008 to 385 — an increase of 145 per cent. The first high-rise elevator structures went up concentrating as many as 75 to 100 families per acre as against 25 to 50 families in the earlier projects. Now the project population is 28,000, of whom 15,000 are minors. Forty-five per cent of the tenant families receive relief or pensions of some sort. One tenant in 6 is a member of a broken family.

Jarred by the impact of sudden growth, the Housing Authority was not entirely prepared to cope with new conditions. More serious than the physical disorder of litter and vandalism was the threat to peaceful living. There was friction among new neighbors. Noisy family fights kept nearby tenants from sleep. Some apartments were so filthy that neighbors complained of odors and vermin. In one project a gang of uncontrolled children began to harass and terrify not only other children but also adults.

Alarmed by the deterioration of project life, a number of the Authority's best tenants began to leave. Few gave their reasons candidly but it became obvious that these people would rather live quietly in substandard private housing than tolerate further unpleasantness. It also became obvious that if the exodus continued, the low-rent projects would ultimately be occupied only by the problem families and by those who lacked the energy or ability to move.

One possible solution was to evict every family that caused trouble. This idea was rejected. The function of a housing Authority is to house not evict. Farther, it was recognized that most of the problem families were the victims of problems they could not handle alone.

The Housing Authority took the first major step to reverse the downward trend. A Tenant Relations Division was created as a central office management function, staffed with a director, three skilled assistants and a secretary. Its purpose, as an adjunct of management, was to handle such problems as rent delinquencies, tenant neglect of maintenance responsibilities, poor housekeeping, vandalism and threats to peaceful living.

Tenant Relations in fact was organized in 1954, which made it the first social agency created within the existing superstructure of a public housing administration. Under the supervision of the late Irving Laskowitz, the Authority incubated a social experiment which proved so successful in both financial and human terms that it not only continued within the Newark Housing Authority, but provided a prototype for other Authorities.

It is often said that the most effective reformer of the social environment is not the political radical, or the religious zealot who couches his rhetoric in moral terms, but the hard headed businessman who can see the advantages of such reform in the figures of his balance sheet. Possibly the executives who administer the Authority meet this standard. When the activities of Tenant Relations staff reduced the human wastage described above by Mr. Danzig, the Authority discovered it is not only good politics but also good economics to invest in a program of trained caseworkers with the goal of ameliorating the grosser social deficiencies hitherto associated with life in public housing.

WARREN STREET SCHOOL - PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Under the Auspices of the Title I Program, grade school children at Warren Street School tour their neighborhoods and the city with special emphasis being given to community facilities and social agencies. Carefully thought out explanations commensurate with the child's understanding are provided concerning the nature of these agencies which play such an important role in his life, either directly or on the periphery. Welfare, Probation, Parole, VISTA, and social workers from various agencies all impinge on the horizon of the urban youngster, but are often either vaguely or improperly defined. A good education prepares a youngster to understand life and to cope with it in this community; a practical knowledge of such agencies is necessary to this purpose.

The unreasonable fear of nebulously defined authority figures and the grossly misunderstood power they wield can be alleviated through a systematic program of exposure and information. Frustration and fear are dangerous elements both to the stability of society and to the healthy growth of an individual. Such a program seeks to remove these symptoms by explaining a citizen's recourse should he feel improperly treated, thereby fostering a feeling of confidence and competence. Fear of the huge, unknown bureaucratic structure of a social agency overwhelms many a prospective client and inhibits him from the full utilization of its services to which he is entitled.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education designed for adults proceeds in four classrooms, with the Authority providing all furniture, maintenance and janitorial service, rent free. Such education is a partial remedy to the inability to function successfully in the labor market in this technological age. Stressing the building of basic language skills and attempting to raise the level of literacy, this program works with the component skills of reading, writing, speaking, listening, arithmetic, citizenship, health habits, consumer education, human relations, and home and family living.

It has been discovered that many adults in our labor pool cannot fill out employment applications, nor can they effectively articulate, either verbally or literally, their needs to employers, social agencies, etc. With this in mind, adult basic education is then a conscious attempt to give those adults who have dropped out of, or never attended school, a second chance to gain a functional education, thereby enhancing their chances of becoming economically self-sufficient and

self-respecting members of society. This dual purpose is important to keep in mind: education is not only necessary for vocational enrichment but it is an integral part of the individual's makeup, the lack of which may be ego-distractive when he is cast adrift in a world of verba, and literal symbols. The constant gnawing fear of being proved ignorant in front of one's peers or loved ones is a psychological handicap every bit as severe as the deprivation of a better livelihood.

THE WELL

The Well is a community self help project in the most real and immediate sense of that overworked phrase. This three floor storefront at 273 18th Avenue in the heart of Newark's Central Ward houses a rehabilitation center for narcotics addicts, entirely organized and operated by a group of, as they term themselves, ex-dope fiends,¹ aided by Dr Eugene R. Sims of East Orange. Having been through the highs of narcotics euphoria and the degrading lows of needing a fix, these ex-junkies know the problem, the clientele and the favorite "shooting galleries," in sum, the world of the junkie, a world which is inaccessible to the most well intentioned "straight" outsider.

CRSS is especially interested in The Well's program "Operation Coat Puller", which functions:

1. To provide and maintain facilities and programs dedicated to the prevention of drug addiction and to the rehabilitation of drug addicts.
2. To maintain a liaison between "Operation Coat Puller", employment agencies, job training agencies, religious agencies, etc., for the purpose of assisting the rehabilitated addicts. These liaisons will also serve to assist addicts in becoming productive individuals for themselves, their families, and their own communities.
3. To provide extensive information services to any interested organization, group or individual regarding the myriad problems of drug addiction.

According to George "Specs" Hicks, the founder and the force behind The Well, the immediate effect of "Operation Coat Puller" is to send ex-junkies into the community to tell impressionable teen agers what addiction is really all about—not the slick, hip, glamorous life, but rather, one of constant fear, torment and degradation with an ever increasing craving for more. A story of the streets, told in the language of the streets, by denizens of the streets, is likely to reach and ultimately educate more of the high-risk youngsters than all the beautifully rational visual aids devised by local or federal narcotics agencies or high school health and hygiene courses.

The Housing Authority, in its role of a landlord, recognizes the economic cost of addiction in burglary, muggings, theft, and fear-ridden tenants; while in the guise of Community Relations it recognizes the social cost to community, family, and individual stability. Addicts breed addicts to support their own habits, and additional means of support must be found, for not every addict can be a "pusher" too. Addicts are parasites on the community, they are incapable of earning a living, and hence they prey upon the public to support their expensive drug habits. The Author

ity is aware of the potential market its tenants represent for the evangelical pusher, and even more aware that the success of addicts will victimize the Authority as well. Therefore, with a balance of altruism and rational self-interest, the Authority recognizes and encourages such a program as The Well, the success of which can only improve the total environment of the housing projects.

CRSS is especially anxious that the "ex-dope fiends" of The Well have a chance to talk to the youths of public housing and particularly to warn against the hip "I'll try-anything once" attitude. With narcotics it too often only takes once.

THE VOICE OF THE MINISTERS

In response to the disorders which plagued Newark in July, 1967, various social and civic leaders decided to help open new and effective lines of communication within the community, and between the community and the social structures. Clergymen developed an *ad hoc* committee to serve this purpose. The committee had an inevitably difficult task before it: articulating grievances, representing the hostile man-on-the-street who was not "respectable" enough to be invited to the meetings set up to attempt a reconciliation, organizing food and clothing collection and distribution, and serving as a "call to reason" in the midst of cathartic destruction on the one hand and panic-inspired repression on the other.

With the termination of the actual disorders the fear sprung up that matters would return to their previous state of apathy. To avert this, the Voice of the Ministers was conceived. Operating out of a store front in the very area of the disorders, The Voice serves as an information and referral agency as well as a source for all those many intangible qualities one expects from the minister.

John Garrett and the Rev Earl Huff, Community Resources Consultant to CRSS, serve as advisors to the Voice on matters of housing procedure or the social services offered by their section within the Authority. In this manner CRSS has again evidenced its concern for the total community of which public housing is a segment. The Voice of the Ministers, the Authority's Tenants League, the UCC area boards are but a few very important ways in which responsible elements in Newark are seeking to verbalize the needs of the socially disenfranchised. It is through many of the programs, briefly presented here, that the Authority is attempting to realize the desires expressed by the community. The Economic Opportunity Act recognized the need for ego-involvement in the eradication of poverty when it decreed a feasible participation of the poor in its programs. The Voice of the Ministers is a practical expression of this concept.

NEW CAREERS

In their book *New Careers for the Poor* two sociologists, Arthur Pearl and Frank Riessman, developed a novel concept which along with the controversial Guaranteed Annual Income offers a potentially and thoroughgoing and revolutionary program to combat the poverty cycle and to alter the life style of the poor. Certainly for most Americans the more palatable of the two programs, New Careers, with its motto "every man a tax payer", provides means for the acquisition

of meaningful vocations, skills, the development of professional status, and personal pride. This concept is predicated on the belief that:

functions normally allotted to highly trained professionals or technicians can, if they are broken down properly, be assigned to inexperienced, untrained people. The initial jobs form the entry position. The motto is *jobs first, training built in*, that is, the job becomes the motivation for further development on the part of the non-professional.

The immediate benefits of a successful New Careers Program are the utilization of latent talent constructively, the creation of a body of sub-professional aides to alleviate the pressure on the immensely overloaded social service workers under whom they are training, and increased human contact on a more intimate and personal level for those served by the trainees. Increased manpower at no increased cost can be effected by paying trainees on a scale below that of professionals in their field while training them and encouraging them to advance to professional status.

A basic difference between New Careers and many other training programs is reflected in the distinction between a job and a career:

Careers imply 1) permanence 2) opportunity for upward mobility. Careers are minimally affected by the vicissitudes in the economic health of society. Careers carry an assurance that if one situation is terminated another situation will be available. The New Careers proposal argues that every person has the virtual assurance of at least horizontal mobility (increments of salary that come with years of service) and the opportunity for vertical mobility (advancement to the next station and so on to the terminal position.)

Arthur Pearl, Frank Riessman
New Careers for the Poor

Unlike many stop gap proposals, New Careers recognizes that poverty is not merely income deficiency, but the "lack of a meaningful life." Therefore, its responses to poverty, while sound economically, go beyond palliative financial arrangement to the reconstruction of the individual ego by the providing of a respected social status. New Careers, in short, is a break with poverty, not merely an accommodation with it. Further, unlike many other programs, the careers for which it is preparing its trainees will not be automated out of existence, thereby returning the trainee to the same merry-go-round once again.

New Careers, like the Pre-School program and the Guaranteed Annual Income, is a revolutionary measure—but revolutionary within the social structure, not requiring a cataclysmic tearing down of the foundation of our society as many other poverty-fighting schemes demand as a prerequisite. It is, like the New Deal of the '30s, an internal adjustment of the social system to remedy dysfunctions of the model, not a scrapping of the model to begin anew.

New Careers is representative of the caliber of meaningful social programs that CRSS is interested in fostering in the Housing Authority and in the community at large.

RELOCATION

The urban renewal process begins with the selection of a project site. An urban renewal project must meet local, state and federal legal requirements. Generally speaking, the project area must be a slum, blighted, deteriorated, or deteriorating. At some time during project planning, the urban renewal agency asks the municipality in question for a blight hearing and a legal determination of blight (usually by resolution of the Municipal Council). In Newark the blight hearing is held before the Central Planning Board of the City. At this blight hearing NHA as the redevelopment agency presents certain documentation and findings which indicate that the area is blighted and asks the Planning Board to declare it as such. At the same hearing which must be advertised in local newspapers and about which all property owners in the area under consideration must be notified in writing, all other parties present are permitted to speak, either in favor of or against the blight determination. The Planning Board then weighs the submitted evidence and complete transcripts of the blight hearing, it also makes investigations of its own in the area in question. Then it passes normally by resolution, a finding on the area and recommends to the Municipal Council either approval or rejection of the blight declaration. The Municipal Council then makes its decision on the determination of blight.

Once the area is declared blighted NHA as the redevelopment agency proceeds to acquire the property and relocate the families. A relocation field office must be on or adjacent to each project site, as prescribed by federal law. Site residents are visited by Relocation Aides and informed of their rights and the services offered by the site field office which include 1) assistance in finding new housing in either public housing, where relocatees receive first preference or in private housing, 2) moving expenses up to \$200, 3) and, for those families who are unable to find suitable housing which they can afford, arrangements are made for rent supplements for individuals over 62 or families for up to 5 months and not to exceed \$500. Similar services are available to businesses in the project area who may be reimbursed for moving expenses and losses thus incurred.

ACTIVITIES IN URBAN RENEWAL AREAS

R-32. Central Ward

Most ministers with a congregation of a significant size in the area have cemented contact with the CRSS, with a view toward explaining the role of CRSS and seeking their assistance in organizing the residents for constructive participation in the redevelopment process. Community Service Workers have been instrumental in referring families and individuals to social agencies able to assist them in their particular needs, and in helping families to relocate into both public and private housing. In joint cooperation between the CRSS and the Robert Treat Boy Scout Council, a recruitment program was launched in this relocation area, and a follow-up was made of those youngsters who moved. It was considered a singular honor that the Robert Treat Council and the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America chose the Authority to host its workshop on Scouting in Urban Centers. Approximately one hundred Scouting executives from all over the country met to discuss the problems facing Scouting in an urban environment, with special emphasis on those areas which are in transition as a result of urban renewal activities.

R-38, Lower Clinton Hill

Community Organization Specialists have successfully effected the total involvement of the neighborhood in a massive rejuvenation program. A comprehensive schedule of community activities ranging from the physical to the psychological is underway block organizations Scouting groups, beautification and self-help projects. Senior Citizen's activities and community leadership training classes attempt, not only to make transition bearable but to encourage active participation in the life of the community, regardless of where relocation may ultimately settle individual families. Alienation is a terribly overworked term, but it is exactly this estrangement from mass society that CRSS is attempting to counteract in all of its programs. The identification of the individual with his dwelling unit, his community, and his politics in turn develops the pride necessary to counteract the depressing sense of inadequacy operating among those who find themselves at the bottom of the American socio-economic pyramid.

R-58, Newark Plaza

This relocation site located around the Pennsylvania Railroad Station is a prime example of what is colloquially termed as "saud row." Many residents are partially or wholly incapacitated due to physical or personal disorders. Based upon a thorough study of the area, CRSS has proposed a facility for psychiatric and vocational therapy and rehabilitation, for which a grant has been requested from the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission. Community Service Aides in the field have documented the need for comprehensive rehabilitation facilities which can effectively reach the derelict, the transient roomers in the run-down hotels, and the other drop-outs from life.

R-196, Medical Center

Staff from Community Relations and Social Services as well as from the Relocation Division have interviewed virtually every family unit on this site which is slated for the construction of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. The family structure prevalent is the classic female headed model encouraged by traditional Welfare guidelines and delineated by Daniel Patrick Moynihan in *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*. A large percentage of families are broken, lacking a stable father figure, many of the women are employed as domestics whose work takes them away from home for many hours, and who are forced to leave their children under inadequate care during a major part of their most formative years. According to the staff survey reports, multi-family and extended family dwelling patterns in single apartments are commonplace. A high percentage of elderly persons inhabit the area, in fact, in the course of an intensive survey, Community Relations staff visited and questioned more than two hundred Senior Citizens regarding housing needs, social problems, and general environmental difficulties. The staff provided information regarding relocation, public housing and social agencies to many of these poorly informed and lonely people. Summarizing the situation, a field report describes the conditions prevailing:

The residents of this area (R-196) suffer from chronic unemployment, poverty level income, meager education and/or training, limited employability or level of employment; a significant proportion are underemployed, making the value of "a job" questionable.

in the light of personal esteem derived from meaningful and personally satisfying work experiences, statistics on infant mortality and prenatal complications for the city as a whole make it valid to estimate a disproportionate incidence of these in this, one of the most materially socio-economically depressed areas remaining in the city

This brief synopsis of the many activities involved in the daily routine of the Community Service Worker is certainly far from adequate. The all important understanding, patience, and personal touch that distinguishes the human services specialist are impossible to properly document. The workers do not merely refer someone to another agency, but listen to his problems, help him with his relations with the downtown agency, and encourage him to undertake relocation as a beginning of a better situation and not as the end of life. Just as there are times when it is necessary for the worker to be a hard nosed spur to action, there are also occasions which require him or her to be a hand-holder or a sympathetic listener.

COLUMBUS HOMES AUXILIARY POLICE

In June, 1967 a novice auxiliary police force at Columbus Homes inducted a group of youthful volunteers. These young men, under the supervision of Newark Police Department were to supplement the patrolling of the city and of the Authority in the neighborhood of the public housing project. Not only was the goal that of increased surveillance, but additionally of knitting the community and the Police Department closer together through the utilization of youngsters from the area, thereby emphasizing the mutual interest of both community and law enforcement officials in the maintenance of safe streets and secure households.

Other communities have reported success with neighborhood auxiliary forces although usually in the form of a 'Coo. It Corps' as a belated antidote to community tension in the disruptive summer months. Newark's pilot project in this area appears to offer community security, better community-police relations, and the hope of a meaningful career to youth. At the time of this writing its future is uncertain, although the staff of CRSS hopes for its continued implementation and future enhancement.

NEWSLETTERS

If there is any single principle which CRSS can be said to embody it is that public housing is much more than a mass of bricks with anonymous tenants - it is both a community in itself, and a segment of the greater community. The key word in this entire exposition of CRSS is 'Community' - the creation of a viable social organism through programs responsive to the individuals, families, and groups which comprise the human resources of a community. All the programs outlined in this report seek to attain this goal, but success depends on morale and on effective communication between the power structure and the community, and on communication within the community. The Newsletters sponsored by CRSS endeavor to fill both of these communication needs. While a newsletter may be the filtering down of information from the super structure, it may also be a clear voice of the tenant - a most impressive example of this is the *Baxter Panther* published during the summer of 1967.

Newsletters are a regular feature of CRSS at Baxter Terrace, Columbus Homes, Hayes Homes, Walsh Homes, Kretchmer Homes, Stela Wright Homes, and Scudder Homes. The intention is to expand them into a standard feature within each public housing project, with an additional all-project newspaper of general interest and information for all tenants of public housing. Such an activity is designed to encourage participation in, and a sense of belonging to, the community within public housing. More than just a printed piece of paper, such a newsletter when viewed within a larger comprehensive framework, is a factor of social cohesion.

Each issue includes news of social events within the community, schedules of organization meetings, descriptions of CRSS and other Authority services, information on community social service and health programs, hints for homemakers, advice on child care, explanations of social security benefits, ADC eligibility, job training programs, and similar items of special interest. The Tenant Association within each project is encouraged to take over actual writing of the newsletter so as to insure its relevance to the audience for which it is intended. CRSS staff serves as consultant, technical editor and publisher of this product designed and written by and for the tenants of public housing.

Conclusion

All the above discussed activities of the Community Relations and Social Services Section have added to the improved climate of living in Newark. The description of a constantly evolving entity such as the Community Relations and Social Services Section of the Newark Housing Authority is a very difficult task. Its programs are often, and its total effect is usually, beyond measurement on a numerical scale. Human relations, fortunately or otherwise, are not reducible to chemical or mathematical precision; one cannot manipulate social units of the social environment and expect casually predetermined results. Who can measure and on what scale, the happiness of the lonely elderly people who come to the Full Neighborhood House? Who can estimate the satisfaction that a boy derives from a Scouting program? On what human scale can one adequately measure the full impact of the Community Relations and Social Services Section upon the Newark community? Yet its achievements are no less real. The staff has molded CRSS into a new dynamic organization. No program, especially one of such a local and limited nature, can achieve the complete success it desires; however, it can make inroads on specific problems, and most important, it can kindle a great amount of hope through what it has accomplished. The road to perdition may be paved with good intentions, but the road to social chaos is paved with despair, the only antidote to which is hope.

The Newark Housing Authority has recognized the need for, and the importance of, hope to the human spirit. It has created a viable arm within the agency to foster such a hope, and where it exists, to give it direction. This arm is the Community Relations and Social Services Section.

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TABLE A
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
PROJECT LOCATIONS, AREAS, DATES

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Address	Phone 622-1030 Extensions	City Location	Site Area in Acres	Initial Occupancy
2-1 S. Boyden...	124 Seth Boyden Terrace	434-5	East Ward	15.62	Oct. 1940
2-2 Pennington..	214 South Street	318-9	East Ward	4.55	Feb. 1940
2-5 Baxter.....	202 Orange Street	511-2	Central Ward	12.67	May 1941
2-6 S. Crane....	1 Stephen Crane Plaza	513-4	North Ward	14.26	Oct. 1940
2-7 Hyatt.....	11 Hawkins Court	300-1	East Ward	9.75	Mar. 1942
2-8 Fuld.....	80 Jelliff Avenue	260	Central Ward	6.73	Dec. 1941
2-9 Roosevelt...	35 Riverview Court	303-4	East Ward	11.55	Nov. 1946
2-10 Kretchmer...	71 Ludlow Street	515-6	East Ward	14.83	May 1953
2-11 Walsh.....	1945 McCarter Highway	316-7	North Ward	14.82	May 1953
2-12 Hayes.....	71 Boyd Street	266-7-8-9	Central Ward	19.15	Jan. 1954
2-13 Columbus....	112 Eighth Avenue	309-10-11	North Ward	14.60	Oct. 1955
2-14 Bradley....	46 No. Munn Avenue	306-7	West Ward	9.71	Dec. 1941
2-15 Wright.....	159 Spruce Street	437-8-9	Central Ward	14.13	Dec. 1959
2-16 Crane E.....	60 Cedar Lane, South	513-4	North Ward	1.99	Nov. 1962
2-17 Kretchmer E.	31 Van Vechten Street	515-16	East Ward	1.58	Jan. 1962
2-18 Hayes E.....	68 Boyd Street	266-7-8-9	Central Ward	0.81	Feb. 1962
2-19 Scudder.....	165 Court Street	272-3-4	Central Ward	<u>17.60</u>	Dec. 1962
Total.....				184.35	

TABLE B
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
SCHEDULE OF APARTMENTS

<u>N.J. PROJECT NAME</u>	Total	0 BR.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR.	Three Story Bldgs.	High-Rise Bldgs.
2-1 S. Boyden...	530	--	178	257	95	--	--	12	--
2-2 Pennington..	236	--	87	120	29	--	--	4	--
2-5 Baxter.....	569	--	179	294	105	--	--	21	--
2-6 S. Crane....	354	--	136	147	71	--	--	27**	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	402	--	111	186	90	15	--	12	--
2-8 Fuld.....	300	--	72	156	72	--	--	8	--
2-9 Roosevelt...	275	--	100	110	69	--	--	11	--
2-10 Kretchmer...	730	--	80	334	258	56	--	2	5
2-11 Walsh.....	630	--	75	231	234	78	--	3	9
2-12 Hayes.....	1458	1	191	893	334	29	12	--	10
2-13 Columbus....	1556	--	96	960	384	96	10	--	8
2-14 Bradley.....	301	--	45	181	75	--	20	10	--
2-15 Wright.....	1206	24	120	610	318	82	--	--	7
2-16 Crane E.....	198	44	132	22	--	--	50	--	2
2-17 Kretchmer E.	198	44	132	22	--	--	--	--	2
2-18 Hayes E.....	98	22	65	11	--	--	--	--	1
2-19 Scudder.....	1680	60	294	780	322	154	70	--	8
Total.....	10721	195	2,64	5314	2422	510	166	110	52

** Two-Story Bldgs.

TABLE C
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
SCHEDULE OF APARTMENTS DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR ELDERLY FAMILIES

PROJECT NUMBER	NEW DWELLING UNITS					Initial Occupancy
	Total Units	0 BR.	1 BR.	2 BR.	City Location	
2-22 B	250	96	130	24	Central Ward	Dec. 1967
2-22 C	375	151	194	30	North Ward	Apr. 1968
2-22 D	375	151	194	30	North Ward	-----
2-21 A	440	176	220	44	East Ward	-----
2-21 E	360	144	180	36	East Ward	-----
2-21 F	200	80	100	20	East Ward	-----
Total	2000	798	1018	184		
<hr/>						
PREVIOUS CONSTRUCTION						
2-16	198					
2-17	198					
2-18	98					
2-19	252					
Total	746					
Grand Total	2746					

TABLE D
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
SCHEDULE OF INCOME LIMITS FOR ADMISSION AND CONTINUED OCCUPANCY

CURRENT INCOME LIMITS FOR ADMISSION		CURRENT INCOME LIMITS FOR CONTINUED OCCUPANCY		
	<u>Non-Displaced Families</u>	<u>Displaced Families</u>	<u>All Families</u>	
Consisting of:		Consisting of:		
1 Person	\$3600	\$4200	1 Person	\$4425
2 Persons	4200	4500	2 Persons	5060
3 Persons	4380	4740	3 Persons	5520
4 Persons	4560	4980	4 Persons	5700
5 Persons	4740	5220	5 Persons	5940
6 Persons	4920	5460	6 Persons	6180
7 Persons	5100	5700	7 Persons	6420
8+ Persons	5280	5940	8+ Persons	6600

Total Income less deductions equals net income.

Net Income less exemptions equals income for eligibility.

<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Exemptions</u>
Social Security and Unemployment Compensation	Death Benefits
Union Dues	Minor's Net Income
Excess Cafare and Work Costs	Minors (\$100 each)
Medical Expenses	Non-Working Adult (\$600)
Support and Alimony	

TABLE E
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
SCHEDULE OF RENTS

Formula: \$1 rent per month is charged for each \$55, or fraction thereof, of annual income for rent.
Income for rent = net income less \$100 for each minor.

Income for Rent	Monthly Rent	Income for Rent	Monthly Rent	Income for Rent	Monthly Rent
\$ 1760	\$ 32	\$ 3355	\$ 61	\$ 5005	\$ 91
1815	33	3410	62	5060	92
1870	34	3465	63	5115	93
1925	35	3520	64	5170	94
1980	36	3575	65	5225	95
2035	37	3630	66	5280	96
2090	38	3685	67	5335	97
2145	39	3740	68	5390	98
2200	40	3795	69	5445	99
2255	41	3850	70	5500	100
2310	42	3905	71	5555	101
2365	43	3960	72	5610	102
2420	44	4015	73	5665	103
2475	45	4070	74	5720	104
2530	46	4125	75	5775	105
2585	47	4180	76	5830	106
2640	48	4235	77	5885	107
2695	49	4290	78	5940	108
2750	50	4345	79	5995	109
2805	51	4400	80	6050	110
2860	52	4455	81	6105	111
2915	53	4510	82	6160	112
2970	54	4565	83	6215	113
3025	55	4620	84	6270	114
3080	56	4675	85	6325	115
3135	57	4730	86	6380	116
3190	58	4785	87	6435	117
3245	59	4840	88	6490	118
3300	60	4895	89	6545	119
		4950	90	6600	120

Minimum Rent = \$32

No. of Bedrooms:	0 BR.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR.
Ceiling Rents for Eligible Families.....	\$ 88	\$ 92	\$ 96	\$100	\$104	\$110
Ceiling Rents for Overincome Families.....	\$ 98	\$102	\$106	\$110	\$114	\$120

Agency Rents: as per agreements with Essex County Welfare Board and Newark Department of Public Welfare,
Tenants who receive 51% of their income from public welfare are charged flat rent by family size
as follows:

1 person..\$32 2 persons..\$37 3 persons..\$49 4 persons..\$61 5 persons..\$73 6 persons..\$85 7 persons..\$97 8+ persons. \$109

TABLE 1
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS

N.J. PROJECT NAME	FAMILIES				PERSONS					
	Total	W	N-W	Pct. W	Pct. N-W	Total	W	N-W	Pct. W	Pct. N-W
2-1 S. Boyden...	526	480	46	91.2	8.8	1182	1013	169	85.7	14.3
2-2 Pennington...	236	92	144	39.0	61.0	677	250	427	36.9	63.1
2-5 Baxter.....	566	94	472	16.6	83.4	1662	258	1402	15.6	84.4
2-6 S. Crane....	351	317	34	90.3	9.7	888	779	109	87.7	12.3
2-7 Hyatt.....	399	235	164	58.9	41.1	1337	701	636	52.4	47.6
2-8 Fuld.....	299	23	276	7.7	92.3	897	26	871	2.9	97.1
2-9 Roosevelt...	271	67	204	24.7	75.3	880	237	643	26.9	73.1
2-10 Kretchmer...	723	351	372	48.6	51.4	2792	1199	1593	42.9	57.1
2-11 Walsh.....	619	339	280	54.8	45.2	2708	1431	1271	52.8	41.1
2-12 Hayes.....	1429	24	1405	1.7	98.3	5112	52	5060	1.0	99.0
2-13 Columbus....	1457	1065	392	73.1	26.9	5604	3952	1652	70.5	29.5
2-14 Bradley....	301	284	17	94.3	5.7	821	764	57	93.1	6.9
2-15 Wright.....	1189	8	1181	0.7	99.3	5190	21	5169	0.4	99.6
2-16 Crane E.....	197	192	5	97.5	2.5	271	262	9	96.7	3.3
2-17 Kretchmer E.	198	188	10	94.9	5.1	258	243	15	94.2	5.8
2-18 Hayes E.....	97	10	87	10.3	89.7	121	14	107	11.6	88.4
2-19 Scudder.....	1627	107	1520	6.3	93.4	6273	603	5670	9.6	90.4
Total.....	10485	3876	6609	37.0	63.0	36673	11805	24860	32.2	67.8

TABLE 2
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF ELDERLY FAMILIES

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE			BY FAMILY SIZE			
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	1 Person	2 Persons	3+ Persons
2-1 S. Boyden...	325	61.8	321	4	205	103	17
2-2 Pennington..	82	34.7	40	42	63	14	5
2-5 Baxter.....	198	34.9	47	151	115	64	19
2-6 S. Crane....	146	41.6	138	8	63	68	15
2-7 Hyatt.....	137	34.3	116	21	98	31	14
2-8 Fuld.....	110	36.8	20	90	78	18	14
2-9 Roosevelt...	86	31.7	23	63	62	21	3
2-10 Kretchmer...	198	27.4	156	42	100	70	28
2-11 Walsh.....	121	19.5	92	29	77	24	20
2-12 Hayes.....	290	20.3	16	274	149	98	43
2-13 Columbus....	346	23.7	297	49	207	102	37
2-14 Bradley.....	162	53.8	158	4	63	81	18
2-15 Wright.....	248	20.8	4	244	123	80	45
2-16 Crane E.....	196	99.5	191	5	124	70	2
2-17 Kretchmer E.	198	100.0	188	10	138	60	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	95	97.9	10	85	72	23	--
2-19 Seudder.....	498	30.6	15	483	301	140	57
Total.....	3,76	32.8	1832	1604	2032	1067	337
			47.3%	24.3%	59.1%	31.1%	9.8%

TABLE 3
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF BROKEN FAMILIES

B

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY NUMBER OF MINORS		
	Total	Pet.	W	N-W	1-2 Minors	3-4 Minors	5+ Minors
2-1 S. Boyden....	37	7.0	25	12	26	9	2
2-2 Pennington..	58	24.6	10	48	35	19	4
2-5 Baxter.....	120	21.2	13	107	82	29	9
2-6 S. Crane....	54	15.4	47	7	48	4	2
2-7 Hyatt.....	90	22.6	31	59	56	28	6
2-8 Fuld.....	84	28.1	1	83	49	22	13
2-9 Roosevelt...	55	20.3	7	48	36	16	3
2-10 Kretchmer...	188	26.0	53	135	97	60	31
2-11 Walsh.....	159	25.7	64	95	76	50	33
2-12 Hayes.....	517	36.2	2	515	304	154	59
2-13 Columbus....	378	25.9	218	160	202	120	56
2-14 Bradley.....	50	16.6	44	6	37	13	--
2-15 Wright.....	331	27.8	1	330	182	103	46
2-16 Crane E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	426	26.2	23	403	236	131	59
Total.....	2547	24.3	539	2008	1466	758	323
		13.9%	30.4%		57.5%	29.8%	12.7%

TABLE 4
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF LARGE FAMILIES AND SMALL FAMILIES

N.J. PROJECT NAME	LARGE FAMILIES (7+ PERSONS)				SMALL FAMILIES (1 - 2 PERSONS)			
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	Total	Pct.	W	N-W
2-1 S. Boyden...	15	2.8	11	4	387	73.6	367	20
2-2 Pennington...	10	4.2	2	8	120	50.8	46	74
2-5 Baxter.....	27	4.8	5	22	303	53.5	56	247
2-6 S. Crane....	10	2.8	7	3	232	66.1	213	19
2-7 Hyatt.....	39	9.7	25	14	181	45.4	135	46
2-8 Fuld.....	20	6.7	--	20	149	49.8	23	126
2-9 Roosevelt...	26	9.6	10	16	138	50.9	30	108
2-10 Kretchmer...	105	14.5	48	57	269	37.2	178	91
2-11 Walsh.....	124	20.0	65	59	176	28.4	107	69
2-12 Hayes.....	122	8.5	2	120	548	38.3	19	529
2-13 Columbus....	193	13.2	131	62	603	41.4	399	204
2-14 Bradley....	12	4.0	11	1	188	62.5	180	8
2-15 Wright.....	245	20.6	1	244	354	29.8	5	349
2-16 Crane E.....	--	--	--	--	196	99.5	190	6
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	198	100.0	188	10
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	97	100.0	10	87
2-19 Scudder.....	278	17.1	44	234	701	43.1	19	682
Total.....	1226	11.7	362	864	843	46.2	2165	2675
		9.3%	13.1%			55.9%	39.1%	

TABLE 5
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES DISPLACED BY URBAN RENEWAL SINCE 1964

N.J. PROJECT NAME	1964-5-6-7	CURRENTLY IN OCCUPANCY								
		Total	Total	Pct.	W	N-N	Elderly	Broken	Large	Small
2-1 S. Boyden...	12	8	1.5	6	2	3	--	--	--	5
2-2 Pennington...	11	9	3.8	7	2	4	1	--	--	5
2-5 Baxter.....	41	34	6.0	8	26	12	10	2	16	
2-6 S. Crane....	2	2	.6	2	--	1	--	--	--	1
2-7 Hyatt.....	36	29	7.3	12	17	9	6	3	13	
2-8 Fuld.....	21	21	7.0	--	21	6	5	--	12	
2-9 Roosevelt...	37	32	11.8	7	25	12	10	2	23	
2-10 Kretchmer...	65	55	7.6	9	46	8	24	8	15	
2-11 Walsh.....	33	27	4.4	8	19	4	11	3	6	
2-12 Hayes.....	137	92	6.4	--	92	16	37	--	38	
2-13 Columbus....	84	79	5.4	44	35	15	25	8	28	
2-14 Bradley.....	7	6	2.0	6	--	4	1	--	4	
2-15 Wright.....	130	121	10.2	--	21	26	47	23	37	
2-16 Crane E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2-18 Hayes E.....	4	3	3.1	--	3	3	--	--	3	
2-19 Scudder.....	218	183	11.2	15	168	45	51	39	66	
Total.....	839	701	6.7	124	577	168	228	88	272	
					3.2%	8.7%	4.9%	8.9%	7.2%	5.6%

TABLE 6
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF OVERINCOME FAMILIES

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY FAMILY TYPES			
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	Elderly	Broken	Large	Small
2-1 S. Boyden...	45	8.6	37	8	5	3	3	20
2-2 Pennington..	21	8.9	7	14	1	2	--	6
2-5 Baxter.....	79	14.0	1	78	4	4	4	21
2-6 S. Crane....	60	17.1	53	7	9	5	4	25
2-7 Hyatt.....	35	8.8	15	20	4	--	5	7
2-8 Fuld.....	29	9.7	--	29	3	6	3	7
2-9 Roosevelt...	28	10.3	5	23	2	--	3	7
2-10 Kretchmer...	54	7.5	10	44	1	4	13	8
2-11 Walsh.....	60	9.7	20	40	1	2	13	8
2-12 Hayes.....	139	9.5	--	139	1	13	12	19
2-13 Columbus....	52	3.3	25	27	2	2	9	8
2-14 Bradley....	67	22.4	61	6	13	6	6	22
2-15 Wright.....	145	12.2	1	144	6	7	41	17
2-16 Crane E....	5	2.5	5	--	5	--	--	4
2-17 Kretchmer E.	1	0.5	--	1	1	--	--	1
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder....	107	6.6	5	102	6	5	29	13
Total.....	927	8.8	245	682	64	59	145	193
			6.3%	10.3%	1.9%	2.3%	11.8%	4.2%

%

TABLE 7
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF MINORS

N.J. PROJECT NAME	IN ALL FAMILIES				IN BROKEN FAMILIES			
	Total	Pct. of Total Population	W		Pct. of Total Population	W		W
			N-W	W		N-W	W	
2-1 S. Royden....	384	32.5	293	91	83	7.0	59	24
2-2 Pennington..	345	51.0	113	232	138	20.4	25	113
2-5 Baxter.....	775	46.6	120	655	274	16.5	39	235
2-6 S. Crane....	316	35.6	262	54	90	10.1	76	14
2-7 Hyatt.....	720	53.9	348	372	206	15.4	70	136
2-8 Fuld.....	459	51.2	1	458	221	24.6	1	220
2-9 Roosevelt....	461	52.4	126	335	126	14.3	16	110
2-10 Kretchmer...	1627	58.3	627	1000	530	19.0	146	384
2-11 Walsh.....	1695	62.6	862	833	495	18.3	204	291
2-12 Hayes.....	2942	57.6	20	2922	1316	25.7	12	1304
2-13 Columbus....	3269	58.3	2218	1051	1044	18.6	615	429
2-14 Bradley.....	329	40.1	299	30	97	11.8	88	9
2-15 Wright.....	3234	62.3	10	3224	913	17.6	1	912
2-16 Crane E....	1	0.4	1	--	--	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	3746	59.7	413	3331	1188	18.9	88	1100
Total.....	20303	55.4	5715	14588	6721	18.3	1440	5281
		48.4%	58.7%			12.2%	21.2%	

TABLE 8
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES WITH MINORS AGED 16 THRU 20

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY NUMBER OF MINORS		
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	1 Minor	2 Minors	3+ Minors
2-1 S. Boyden...	42	8.0	30	12	34	7	1
2-2 Pennington..	35	14.8	6	29	25	8	2
2-5 Baxter.....	96	17.0	8	88	69	19	8
2-6 S. Crane....	57	16.1	49	8	46	10	1
2-7 Hyatt.....	69	17.3	35	34	55	10	4
2-8 Fuld.....	63	21.1	1	62	45	15	3
2-9 Roosevelt...	40	14.8	11	29	33	6	1
2-10 Kretchmer...	146	20.2	50	96	97	36	13
2-11 Walsh.....	146	23.6	69	77	92	35	19
2-12 Hayes.....	314	21.7	4	310	212	87	15
2-13 Columbus....	251	17.2	152	99	163	66	22
2-14 Bradley....	70	23.2	66	4	43	20	7
2-15 Wright.....	227	19.1	1	226	146	58	23
2-16 Crane E....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	238	14.6	25	213	172	52	14
Total.....	1794	17.1	507	1287	1232	429	133

TABLE 9
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES WITH WORKERS

N.J. PROJECT NAME	ALL FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS			FAMILIES WITH A WORKER EARNING AT LEAST \$2500 ANNUALLY			
	No Workers	1 Worker	2+ Workers	Total	Pct.	W	N-W
2-1 S. Boyden...	321	174	31	180	34.2	145	52
2-2 Pennington..	119	110	7	110	46.6	38	72
2-5 Baxter.....	236	278	52	296	52.3	35	261
2-6 S. Crane....	150	173	28	184	52.4	163	21
2-7 Hyatt.....	197	175	27	172	43.1	76	96
2-8 Fuld.....	133	155	11	130	43.5	--	130
2-9 Roosevelt...	124	136	11	125	46.1	33	92
2-10 Kretchmer...	312	371	40	374	51.7	141	233
2-11 Walsh.....	234	353	32	343	55.4	157	186
2-12 Hayes.....	576	744	109	734	51.4	5	729
2-13 Columbus....	706	710	41	686	47.1	457	229
2-14 Bradley.....	146	123	32	137	45.5	125	12
2-15 Wright.....	436	652	101	672	56.5	2	670
2-16 Crane E....	167	28	2	11	5.6	11	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	183	15	--	2	1.0	2	--
2-18 Hayes E....	82	15	--	4	4.1	--	4
2-19 Scudder.....	739	783	105	764	46.9	54	710
Total.....	4861	4995	629	4924	46.9	1444	3480
	46.4%	47.6%	6.0%			37.2%	52.7%

TABLE 10
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES WITH WAGES AS THE ONLY SOURCE OF INCOME

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY FAMILY TYPES			
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	Elderly	Broken	Large	Small
2-1 S. Boyden...	141	26.8	119	22	8	7	10	55
2-2 Pennington...	91	38.6	35	56	2	16	5	29
2-5 Baxter.....	237	41.9	30	207	11	29	20	91
2-6 S. Crane....	151	43.0	132	19	6	21	8	72
2-7 Hyatt.....	152	38.1	66	86	4	21	27	32
2-8 Fuld.....	116	38.8	1	115	10	26	10	33
2-9 Roosevelt...	114	42.1	30	84	1	15	18	30
2-10 Kretchmer...	318	44.0	121	197	6	49	68	55
2-11 Walsh.....	290	46.8	137	153	6	29	68	42
2-12 Hayes.....	614	43.0	5	609	14	122	66	138
2-13 Columbus....	612	42.0	426	186	15	70	107	101
2-14 Bradley.....	95	31.6	85	10	10	15	10	32
2-15 Wright.....	536	45.1	2	534	5	74	149	62
2-16 Crane E....	5	3.0	5	--	4	--	--	5
2-17 Kretchmer E.	1	0.5	1	--	1	--	--	1
2-18 Hayes E.....	3	3.1	--	3	2	--	--	3
2-19 Scudder.....	639	39.3	47	592	16	131	155	117
Total.....	4115	39.2	1242	2873	121	597	721	846
		32.0%	42.0%		3.5%	23.4%	58.8%	9.1%

TABLE 11
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC WELFARE

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY TYPE OF WELFARE				
	Total	Pct.	W	B-W	OAA	ADC	AB	AFTD	Other
2-1 S. Boyden...	63	12.0	55	8	29	18	--	9	9
2-2 Pennington..	71	30.1	21	50	18	39	1	10	5
2-5 Baxter.....	130	23.0	35	95	41	50	3	14	27
2-6 S. Crane....	14	12.5	38	6	12	11	4	9	8
2-7 Hyatt.....	96	24.1	52	44	20	53	1	6	19
2-8 Fuld.....	71	23.7	11	60	28	34	1	4	8
2-9 Roosevelt...	88	32.5	27	61	30	31	2	14	14
2-10 Kretchmer...	182	25.2	77	105	20	114	2	7	50
2-11 Walsh.....	167	27.0	96	71	23	112	--	13	29
2-12 Hayes.....	486	34.0	4	482	77	297	8	42	76
2-13 Columbus....	450	30.9	328	122	64	253	5	23	115
2-14 Bradley....	14	4.6	11	3	4	6	1	1	3
2-15 Wright.....	381	32.0	1	380	71	221	4	36	66
2-16 Crane E....	6	3.0	6	--	1	--	2	2	1
2-17 Kretchmer E.	14	7.1	14	--	14	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E....	32	33.0	1	31	31	--	--	--	1
2-19 Scudder.....	593	36.4	44	549	167	285	1+	24	115
Total.....	2888	27.5	821	2067	650	152+	48	24+	546
		21.2%	31.3%		6.2%	14.5%	0.4%	2.3%	5.2%

TABLE 12
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES WITH PUBLIC WELFARE AS THE ONLY SOURCE OF INCOME

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY FAMILY TYPES			
	Total	Pct.	W	N-W	Elderly	Broken	Large	Small
2-1 S. Boyden....	25	4.7	23	2	13	7	--	13
2-2 Pennington..	34	14.4	12	22	13	15	1	17
2-5 Baxter.....	63	11.1	19	44	19	33	4	26
2-6 S. Crane....	22	6.3	18	4	9	9	1	15
2-7 Hyatt.....	57	14.3	24	33	6	40	5	12
2-8 Fuld.....	30	10.0	4	26	7	18	3	14
2-9 Roosevelt...	46	17.0	14	32	18	19	2	27
2-10 Kretchmer...	105	14.5	47	58	6	69	16	26
2-11 Walsh.....	85	13.7	54	31	12	56	12	24
2-12 Hayes.....	247	17.3	2	245	49	164	20	91
2-13 Columbus....	300	20.6	218	82	35	182	49	76
2-14 Bradley.....	5	1.7	4	1	--	2	--	2
2-15 Wright.....	214	18.0	3	211	45	117	36	66
2-16 Crane E.....	1	0.5	1	--	1	--	--	1
2-17 Kretchmer E.	5	2.5	5	--	5	--	--	5
2-18 Hayes E....	9	9.3	--	9	9	--	--	9
2-19 Scudder.....	275	16.9	28	247	61	147	50	92
Total.....	1523	14.5	476	1047	308	878	179	88
		12.3%	12.8%		9.0%	34.5%	16.2%	11.3%

TABLE 13
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES NEEDING A LARGER APARTMENT

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS NEEDED					
	Total	Pct.	W	M-A	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR.	C BR.	D BR.
2-1 S. Boyden....	12	2.3	9	3	--	4	8	--	--	--
2-2 Pennington..	17	7.2	4	13	2	10	2	1	2	
2-5 Baxter.....	17	3.0	4	13	1	10	5	1	--	
2-6 S. Crane....	4	1.1	3	1	1	2	1	--	--	
2-7 Hyatt.....	22	5.5	13	9	2	9	9	1	1	
2-8 Fuld.....	33	11.0	--	33	2	17	13	1	--	
2-9 Roosevelt...	32	11.8	4	28	2	18	9	3	--	
2-10 Kretchmer...	29	4.0	11	18	1	4	13	9	2	
2-11 Walsh.....	61	9.8	28	33	--	14	29	22	6	
2-12 Hayes.....	77	5.4	--	77	--	46	28	3	--	
2-13 Columbus....	93	6.4	63	30	1	59	28	4	1	
2-14 Bradley....	16	5.3	15	1	--	3	10	2	1	
2-15 Wright.....	128	10.8	--	128	1	58	53	16	--	
2-16 Crane E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2-19 Scudder.....	188	11.	14	174	2	86	57	29	14	
Total.....	729	6.9	168	561	15	340	263	82	27	
		4.3%	8.5%							

TABLE 1.
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES NEEDING A SMALLER APARTMENT

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE				BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS NEEDED			
	Total	Pct.	W	N W	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.
2-1 S. Boyden....	78	14.8	75	3	72	6	--	--
2-2 Pennington...	3	1.3	--	3	3	--	--	--
2-5 Baxter.....	58	10.2	10	48	50	8	--	--
2-6 S. Crane....	20	5.7	19	1	14	6	--	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	14	3.5	10	4	10	2	2	--
2-8 Fuld.....	33	11.0	7	26	28	5	--	--
2-9 Roosevelt...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-10 Kretchmer...	70	9.7	50	20	55	13	2	--
2-11 Walsh.....	72	11.3	46	26	38	22	9	3
2-12 Hayes.....	57	4.0	2	55	46	10	--	1
2-13 Columbus....	175	12.0	156	19	157	12	6	--
2-14 Bradley....	49	16.3	49	--	42	7	--	--
2-15 Wright.....	43	3.6	--	43	32	3	5	3
2-16 Crane E....	1	0.5	1	--	1	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	1	0.5	1	--	1	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	42	2.6	2	40	33	4	3	2
Total....	716	6.8	428	288	582	98	27	9
			<u>11.0%</u>	<u>4.4%</u>				

TABLE 15
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF FAMILIES BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Under 2 Yrs.	2-4 Yrs.	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	15-19 Yrs.	20-24 Yrs.	25+ Yrs.	Age of Project
2-1 S. Boyden...	74	133	126	70	39	12	72	28 Yrs.
2-2 Pennington...	33	57	70	31	26	1	18	28 "
2-5 Baxter.....	60	123	162	65	49	21	86	27 "
2-6 S. Crane....	33	65	82	63	51	10	47	28 "
2-7 Hyatt.....	70	112	98	62	38	7	12	26 "
2-8 Fuld.....	29	62	80	46	43	5	34	26 "
2-9 Roosevelt...	46	79	82	48	14	2	--	22 "
2-10 Kretchmer...	143	228	201	69	82	--	--	15 "
2-11 Walsh.....	119	213	148	74	65	--	--	15 "
2-12 Hayes.....	416	390	402	221	--	--	--	14 "
2-13 Columbus....	298	469	354	336	--	--	--	12 "
2-14 Bradley.....	36	65	83	55	38	3	21	26 "
2-15 Wright.....	158	315	716	--	--	--	--	8 "
2-16 Crane E....	19	25	153	--	--	--	--	6 "
2-17 Kretchmer E.	26	31	141	--	--	--	--	6 "
2-18 Hayes E.....	15	14	68	--	--	--	--	6 "
2-19 Scudder.....	222	477	928	--	--	--	--	5 "
Total.....	1797	2858	3894	1143	445	61	290	
	17.1%	27.3%	37.1%	10.9%	4.2%	0.6%	2.8%	

TABLE 16A
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FAMILIES BY GROSS ANNUAL INCOME

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Under \$1000	\$1000-1999	\$2000-2999	\$3000-3999	\$4000-4999	\$5000-5999	\$6000-6999	\$7000 +
2-1 S. Boyden....	36	156	121	55	56	44	23	37
2-2 Pennington..	25	56	31	28	39	28	16	13
2-5 Baxter.....	22	131	88	76	72	61	42	71
2-6 S. Crane....	18	71	69	35	55	33	22	48
2-7 Hyatt.....	10	109	68	50	59	43	17	43
2-8 Fuld.....	21	80	43	42	34	35	18	26
2-9 Roosevelt...	15	71	47	29	33	27	24	25
2-10 Kretchmer...	13	141	106	123	118	98	57	67
2-11 Walsh.....	19	92	83	91	123	106	42	63
2-12 Hayes.....	31	284	248	232	225	177	90	142
2-13 Columbus....	74	314	246	277	243	165	80	58
2-14 Bradley....	6	56	59	40	38	18	22	62
2-15 Wright.....	23	174	186	157	193	175	118	163
2-16 Crane E....	2	33	123	24	8	3	--	4
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	9	165	18	5	--	--	1
2-18 Hayes E....	8	68	13	5	2	1	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	42	379	251	211	278	213	112	1+1
Total.....	965	222+	1947	1491	1584	1227	683	96+
	Under \$2000...24.7%		\$2000-3999...32.8%		\$4000-5999...26.8%		\$6000 +....1.7%	

+

TABLE 16 B
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY AND NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY GROSS ANNUAL INCOME

N.J. PROJECT NAME	ELDERLY FAMILIES					NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES				
	Under \$2000	\$2000-\$2999	\$3000-\$3999	\$4000-\$4999	\$5000+	Under \$2000	\$2000-\$2999	\$3000-\$3999	\$4000-\$4999	\$5000+
	181	100	21	12	11	11	21	32	44	93
2-1 S. Boyden...	69	6	3	3	1	12	25	25	36	56
2-5 Baxter.....	124	33	16	13	12	29	55	60	62	162
2-6 S. Crane....	70	43	7	11	15	19	26	28	44	88
2-7 Hyatt.....	88	25	8	6	10	31	43	42	53	93
2-8 Fuld.....	78	14	8	2	8	23	29	34	32	71
2-9 Roosevelt...	69	11	1	2	3	17	36	28	31	73
2-10 Kretchmer...	124	42	12	5	15	30	64	111	113	207
2-11 Walsh.....	77	18	8	9	9	34	65	83	114	202
2-12 Hayes.....	184	59	27	14	6	131	189	202	211	406
2-13 Columbus....	260	50	21	9	6	128	196	256	234	297
2-14 Bradley....	57	49	24	14	18	5	13	16	24	81
2-15 Wright.....	131	57	17	20	23	66	129	140	173	433
2-16 Crane E.....	35	123	24	8	6	--	--	1	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	9	165	18	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	76	13	4	1	1	--	--	1	1	--
2-19 Scudder.....	326	8	26	25	36	95	166	185	223	430
Total.....	1383	893	21	160	180	631	1057	1244	1425	2642
	17.7%	26.0%	7.1	4.6%	3.5%	8.9%	15.0%	17.6%	20.2%	35.3%

TABLE 17A
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FAMILIES BY RENT

N.J.	PROJECT NAME	\$32-\$39	\$40-\$49	\$50-\$59	\$60-\$69	\$70-\$79	\$80-\$89	\$90-\$99	\$100-\$109	\$110-\$120
2-1	S. Boyden....	214	78	43	31	46	34	34	31	13
2-2	Pennington..	89	16	15	23	28	24	17	20	4
2-5	Baxter.....	164	53	59	47	45	45	62	66	25
2-6	S. Crane....	100	43	28	28	27	29	26	48	22
2-7	Hyatt.....	122	51	26	37	46	36	24	38	19
2-8	Fuld.....	108	33	25	28	14	33	19	28	11
2-9	Roosevelt....	93	31	20	21	21	22	21	32	10
2-10	Kretchmer...	173	73	56	81	96	74	63	75	32
2-11	Walsh.....	116	61	34	71	89	82	66	54	46
2-12	Hayes.....	333	150	132	191	146	140	132	141	64
2-13	Columbus....	394	175	136	207	181	132	103	99	30
2-14	Bradley.....	68	36	33	25	26	21	13	46	33
2-15	Wright.....	207	114	86	136	138	128	134	156	90
2-16	Crane E.....	--	76	93	12	6	4	2	4	--
2-17	Kretchmer E.	--	121	66	5	4	1	--	1	--
2-18	Hayes E.....	81	6	5	2	1	2	--	--	--
2-19	Scudder.....	438	160	103	220	177	146	146	167	70
Total.....		2700	1277	960	1166	1091	953	862	1006	469
Under \$50...37.9%		\$50-\$69...20.3%		\$70-\$89.....19.5%		\$90-\$120.....22.3%				

TABLE 17B
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY AND NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY RENT

N.J. PROJECT NAME	ELDERLY FAMILIES				NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES			
	\$32-\$49	\$50-\$69	\$70-\$89	\$90-\$120	\$32-\$49	\$50-\$69	\$70-\$89	\$90-\$120
2-1 S. Boyden...	263	34	16	12	29	40	64	68
2-2 Pennington..	74	5	1	2	31	33	51	39
2-5 Baxter.....	150	24	14	10	67	82	76	143
2-6 S. Crane....	101	19	13	13	42	37	43	83
2-7 Hyatt.....	110	10	8	9	63	53	74	72
2-8 Fuld.....	90	10	4	6	51	43	43	52
2-9 Roosevelt...	79	3	2	2	45	38	41	61
2-10 Kretchmer...	163	17	6	12	83	120	164	158
2-11 Walsh.....	96	7	11	7	81	98	160	159
2-12 Hayes.....	232	36	15	7	251	287	271	330
2-13 Columbus....	304	26	10	6	265	317	303	226
2-14 Bradley.....	88	38	16	20	16	20	31	72
2-15 Wright.....	177	27	23	21	144	195	243	359
2-16 Crane E.....	76	104	10	6	--	1	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	121	71	5	1	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	87	6	2	--	--	1	1	--
2-19 Scudder.....	399	41	30	28	199	282	293	355
Total.....	2610	478	186	162	1367	1647	1858	2177
	76.0%	13.9%	5.4%	4.7%	19.4%	23.4%	26.3%	30.9%

TABLE 18
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT (UTILITIES INCLUDED) BY APARTMENT SIZE

<u>N.J. PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>0-1 BR.</u>	<u>2 BR.</u>	<u>3 BR.</u>	<u>4 BR.</u>	<u>5 BR.</u>
2-1 S. Boyden...	\$38	\$58	\$81	\$--	\$--
2-2 Pennington..	40	70	84	--	--
2-5 Baxter.....	41	69	87	--	--
2-6 S. Crane....	44	72	89	--	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	39	64	81	92	--
2-8 Fuld.....	38	62	78	--	--
2-9 Roosevelt...	39	67	86	--	--
2-10 Kretchmer...	38	58	80	93	106
2-11 Walsh.....	39	63	78	88	104
2-12 Hayes.....	39	63	85	88	105
2-13 Columbus....	34	55	76	85	100
2-14 Bradley.....	41	63	94	--	--
2-15 Wright.....	40	66	85	95	99
2-16 Crane E.....	50	66	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	47	51	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	35	49	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	<u>38</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>96</u>
Total.....	<u>\$41</u>	<u>\$62</u>	<u>\$82</u>	<u>\$90</u>	<u>\$99</u>

b

TABLE 19
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
VACANCIES - 1967

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Dwelling Units	VACANCIES AT THE END OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:				
		February 1968 (Annual Re-Examination)	1st Quarter 1967	2nd Quarter 1967	3rd Quarter 1967	4th Quarter 1967
2-1 S. Boyden....	530	4	7	5	5	8
2-2 Pennington..	236	--	--	--	--	--
2-5 Baxter.....	569	3	11	8	7	4
2-6 S. Crane....	354	3	--	--	--	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	402	3	5	3	2	--
2-8 Fuld.....	300	1	1	--	--	1
2-9 Roosevelt...	275	4	3	--	2	4
2-10 Kretchmer...	730	7	6	12	15	17
2-11 Walsh.....	630	11	6	11	9	12
2-12 Hayes.....	1458	29	18	25	42	35
2-13 Columbus....	1556	99	93	80	96	107
2-14 Bradley.....	301	--	--	--	1	--
2-15 Wright.....	1206	17	24	11	16	34
2-16 Crane E.....	198	1	--	--	--	1
2-17 Kretchmer E.	198	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	98	1	--	--	--	1
2-19 Scudder.....	1680	53	22	25	45	62
Total.....	10721	256	196	180	240	286

TABLE 20
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
MOVEOUTS - 1967

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Dwelling Units	Moveouts	Turnover Pct.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Known to have Purchased Homes
2-1 S. Boyden...	530	71	13.4	13	13	24	21	6
2-2 Pennington...	236	21	8.9	4	6	4	7	2
2-5 Baxter.....	569	44	7.7	10	12	11	11	2
2-6 S. Crane....	354	18	5.1	5	2	5	6	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	402	51	12.7	18	10	13	10	3
2-8 Fuld.....	300	23	7.7	5	4	6	8	--
2-9 Roosevelt...	275	30	10.9	8	7	7	8	--
2-10 Ketchmer...	730	121	16.6	20	31	34	36	4
2-11 Walsh.....	630	103	16.3	25	28	26	24	2
2-12 Hayes.....	1458	178	12.2	29	35	65	49	6
2-13 Columbus....	1556	287	18.4	70	60	82	75	--
2-14 Bradley.....	301	20	6.6	3	6	4	7	17
2-15 Wright.....	1206	146	12.1	42	31	27	46	5
2-16 Crane E....	198	18	9.1	7	1	4	6	--
2-17 Ketchmer E.	198	18	9.1	3	2	5	8	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	98	7	7.1	1	3	1	2	--
2-19 Scudder.....	1680	212	12.6	37	51	63	61	9
Total.....	10721	1368*	12.8	300	302	381	385	96

* This total includes 52 inter-project transfers.

TABLE 21
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
NEW TENANTS - 1967

N.J. PROJECT NAME	BY RACE			BY APARTMENT SIZE				BY AVERAGE RENT	
	Total	W	N-W	0-1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4-5 BR.	Previous	NIA
2-1 S. Boyden...	61	50	11	18	23	20	--	81	58
2-2 Pennington...	21	11	10	9	12	--	--	74	57
2-5 Baxter.....	38	4	34	13	18	7	--	79	56
2-6 S. Crane....	16	15	1	8	5	3	--	81	58
2-7 Hyatt.....	50	32	18	13	32	5	--	78	60
2-8 Fuld.....	20	--	20	4	16	--	--	83	54
2-9 Roosevelt...	29	11	18	17	11	1	--	68	48
2-10 Kretchmer...	115	38	77	21	69	21	4	82	60
2-11 Walsh.....	101	47	54	13	47	36	5	84	66
2-12 Hayes.....	162	1	161	28	130	4	--	79	55
2-13 Columbus....	257	162	95	24	174	49	10	80	60
2-14 Bradley.....	14	14	--	5	9	--	--	83	48
2-15 Wright.....	137	--	137	17	94	20	6	80	61
2-16 Crane E....	13	13	--	11	2	--	--	71	61
2-17 Kretchmer E.	9	9	--	8	1	--	--	90	52
2-18 Hayes E.....	6	1	5	5	1	--	--	56	35
2-19 Scudder.....	169	12	157	33	111	19	6	82	56
Total.....	1218	420	798	247	755	185	31	80	59

TABLE 22
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
CENSUS OF ALL FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

N.J. PROJECT NAME	1 Person Families	2 Person Families	3 Person Families	4 Person Families	5 Person Families	6 Person Families	7 Person Families	8 Person Families	9 Person Families	10+ Person Families
2-1 S. Boyden...	231	152	46	33	26	23	11	4	--	--
2-2 Pennington..	79	41	38	35	19	14	6	--	1	3
2-5 Baxter.....	150	150	78	71	57	33	15	6	4	2
2-6 S. Crane....	101	128	38	38	27	9	5	4	1	--
2-7 Hyatt.....	104	74	50	57	45	30	20	11	6	2
2-8 Fuld.....	94	54	51	35	27	18	7	9	2	2
2-9 Roosevelt...	74	60	29	35	30	17	16	2	3	5
2-10 Kretchmer...	120	142	97	94	100	65	56	26	9	14
2-11 Walsh.....	94	71	89	85	90	65	50	36	25	14
2-12 Hayes.....	202	317	251	247	175	115	57	35	18	12
2-13 Columbus....	243	261	224	225	180	131	77	58	31	27
2-14 Bradley.....	79	109	37	25	22	17	3	6	1	2
2-15 Wright.....	145	192	180	166	141	120	104	66	32	43
2-16 Crane E.....	125	70	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	138	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	73	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder.....	<u>337</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>53</u>
Total.....	<u>2389</u>	<u>2216</u>	<u>1421</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1118</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>179</u>

TABLE 23
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
AVERAGE FAMILY SIZES

<u>N.J. PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>All Families</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>N-W</u>	<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Non-Elderly</u>	<u>Broken</u>
2-1 S. Boyden...	2.2	2.1	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.4
2-2 Pennington..	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.3	3.7	3.5
2-5 Baxter.....	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.6	3.7	3.3
2-6 S. Crane....	2.5	2.5	3.2	1.8	3.1	2.7
2-7 Hyatt.....	3.3	3.0	3.9	1.6	4.3	3.4
2-8 Fuld.....	3.0	1.1	3.2	1.6	3.8	3.8
2-9 Roosevelt...	3.2	3.5	3.1	1.3	4.1	3.3
2-10 Kretchmer...	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.8	4.6	3.9
2-11 Walsh.....	4.4	4.2	4.5	1.8	5.0	4.1
2-12 Hayes.....	3.6	2.2	3.6	1.8	4.0	3.6
2-13 Columbus....	3.8	3.7	4.2	1.6	4.6	3.7
2-14 Bradley.....	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.8	3.7	3.0
2-15 Wright.....	4.4	2.6	4.4	2.0	5.0	3.9
2-16 Crane E....	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.0	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	--
2-19 Scudder.....	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total.....	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>

TABLE 24 (Page 1 of 2)
 HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
 DISTRIBUTION OF TENANTS BY AGE AND SEX

N.J. PROJECT NAME	Under 5		5		6-11		12-15		16-18		19-20		21-29	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2-1 S. Boyden...	57	53	13	10	70	69	38	24	17	19	8	12	30	47
2-2 Pennington..	54	47	11	13	45	57	27	34	23	16	9	12	37	55
2-5 Baxter.....	88	107	19	30	135	122	72	69	40	50	32	28	56	98
2-6 S. Crane....	22	19	8	4	63	54	39	36	18	25	18	9	28	24
2-7 Hyatt.....	93	114	21	21	125	111	65	80	34	40	15	15	66	92
2-8 Fuld.....	65	53	15	13	77	78	32	43	31	40	5	14	27	56
2-9 Roosevelt...	60	76	15	12	95	80	41	37	22	19	5	8	36	59
2-10 Kretchmer...	231	235	39	49	280	275	143	167	97	88	30	44	125	164
2-11 Walsh.....	276	207	43	51	303	283	163	148	100	98	23	24	110	179
2-12 Hayes.....	410	441	75	90	490	446	286	280	162	196	77	105	194	322
2-13 Columbus....	529	490	96	96	602	547	277	277	154	155	52	85	244	369
2-14 Bradley....	16	15	8	4	38	55	47	40	31	37	18	18	18	13
2-15 Wright.	426	433	85	77	661	646	276	263	126	155	42	79	187	329
2-16 Crane E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-19 Scudder....	586	567	149	126	715	665	280	323	134	140	44	73	243	431
Total.....	2913	2857	597	596	3699	3488	1786	1841	990	1078	378	526	1402	2238

TABLE 2^b
 (Page 2 of 2)
 HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK
 DISTRIBUTION OF TENANTS BY AGE AND SEX

N.J. PROJECT NAME	30-39		40-49		50-59		60-61		62-71		Over 71		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2-1 S. Boyden...	42	46	35	64	48	72	7	16	52	122	71	140	488	694
2-2 Pennington..	29	43	13	27	9	29	2	4	7	31	12	31	278	399
2-5 Baxter.....	65	117	56	94	42	97	11	19	36	80	31	68	683	979
2-6 S. Crane....	37	58	34	75	46	85	7	12	28	70	28	41	376	512
2-7 Hyatt.....	50	78	39	61	21	49	4	5	28	47	16	47	577	760
2-8 Fuld.....	28	58	25	57	13	39	6	8	19	56	13	26	356	541
2-9 Roosevelt...	43	58	29	42	15	35	4	10	15	34	14	16	394	486
2-10 Kretchmer...	100	168	72	120	41	72	6	12	24	83	62	65	1250	1542
2-11 Walsh.....	112	181	85	102	35	44	9	12	21	47	14	38	1294	1414
2-12 Hayes.....	174	373	131	274	80	160	14	21	61	116	47	87	2201	2911
2-13 Columbus....	246	352	160	225	65	136	19	22	47	131	92	136	2583	3021
2-14 Bradley....	13	29	40	73	31	50	4	8	34	71	40	70	338	483
2-15 Wright.....	266	339	118	194	67	100	12	27	51	107	47	57	2364	2826
2-16 Crane E.....	1	--	2	1	1	9	1	4	28	83	63	76	98	173
2-17 Kretchmer E.	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	4	14	62	67	107	81	177
2-18 Hayes E.....	--	--	1	3	1	1	--	3	8	34	26	44	36	85
2-19 Scudder.....	263	389	141	231	75	144	8	35	86	220	82	123	2806	3467
Total.....	1469	2289	981	1643	590	1126	114	222	559	1394	725	1172	16203	20470